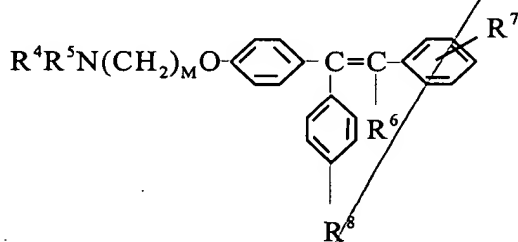


WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method to reduce the sensitivity of endothelially-compromised vascular smooth muscle in a patient in need of such reduction, comprising administering a pharmaceutically effective amount of a CLC3 blocker, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
2. A method of claim 1, wherein the CLC3 blocker is a compound of Formula I



[Formula I]

wherein

either  $R^4$  is H or a lower alkyl radical and  $R^5$  is a lower alkyl radical, or  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  are joined together with the adjacent nitrogen atom to form a heterocyclic radical;

$R^6$  is H or a lower alkyl radical;

$R^7$  is H, halo, OH, a lower alkyl radical, or is a buta-1,3-dienyl radical which together with the adjacent benzene ring forms a naphthyl radical;

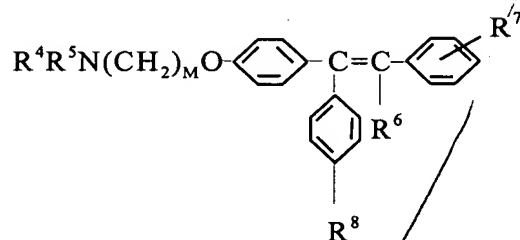
$R^8$  is H or OH; and

n is 2;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

3. A method of claim 2, wherein the compound administered is 1-p- $\beta$ -dimethylaminoethoxyphenyl-trans-1,2-diphenylbut-1-ene (tamoxifen), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
4. A method to ameliorate the negative effects associated with vascular smooth muscle endothelium damage in a patient in need of such treatment, comprising administering a pharmaceutically effective amount of a CLC3 blocker, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

5. A method of claim 4, wherein the CLC3 blocker is a compound of Formula I



[Formula I]

wherein

either  $R^4$  is H or a lower alkyl radical and  $R^5$  is a lower alkyl radical, or  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  are joined together with the adjacent nitrogen atom to form a heterocyclic radical;

$R^6$  is H or a lower alkyl radical;

$R^7$  is H, halo, OH, a lower alkyl radical, or is a buta-1,3-dienyl radical which together with the adjacent benzene ring forms a naphthyl radical;

$R^8$  is H or OH; and

$n$  is 2;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Sub  
A22

6. A method of claim 5, wherein the compound administered is 1-p- $\beta$ -dimethylaminoethoxyphenyl-trans-1,2-diphenylbut-1-ene (tamoxifen), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Sub  
D1

7. A method of claim 5, wherein said endothelium damage is the result of diabetes.

8. A method of claim 5, wherein said endothelium damage is the result of a surgical procedure.

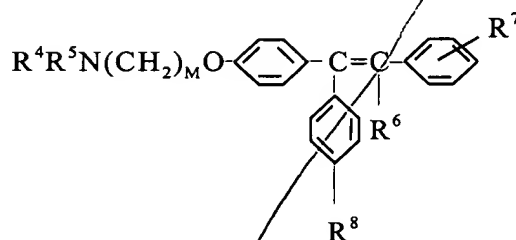
9. A method of claim 5, wherein said endothelium damage is the result or cause of hypertension.

10. A method of claim 5, wherein said endothelium damage is the result or cause of coronary artery disease.

11. A method of claim 5, which further comprises administering a pharmaceutically-effective compound selected from the group consisting of: an anti-diabetes agent; an anti-hypertension agent; an anti-coronary artery disease agent; and an anti-restenosis agent.

Amended

12. A method to affect CLC3 receptors comprising administering a compound of Formula I



[Formula I]

wherein

either  $R^4$  is H or a lower alkyl radical and  $R^5$  is a lower alkyl radical, or  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  are joined together with the adjacent nitrogen atom to form a heterocyclic radical;

$R^6$  is H or a lower alkyl radical;

$R^7$  is H, halo, OH, a lower alkyl radical, or is a buta-1,3-dienyl radical which together with the adjacent benzene ring forms a naphthyl radical;

$R^8$  is H or OH; and

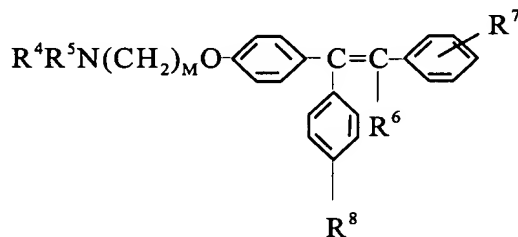
$n$  is 2;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Sub  
A3

13. A method of claim 12, wherein the compound administered is 1-p-β-dimethylaminoethoxyphenyl-trans-1,2-diphenylbut-1-ene (tamoxifen), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

14. A method to reduce contraction of endothelially-compromised vascular smooth muscle in response to agonist, comprising administering a compound of Formula I



[Formula I]

wherein

either  $R^4$  is H or a lower alkyl radical and  $R^5$  is a lower alkyl radical, or  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  are joined together with the adjacent nitrogen atom to form a heterocyclic radical;

$R^6$  is H or a lower alkyl radical;

$R^7$  is H, halo, OH, a lower alkyl radical, or is a buta-1,3-dienyl radical which together with the adjacent benzene ring forms a naphthyl radical;

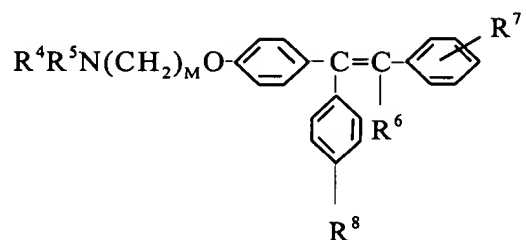
$R^8$  is H or OH; and

n is 2;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

15. A method of claim 14, wherein the compound administered is 1-p- $\beta$ -dimethylaminoethoxyphenyl-trans-1,2-diphenylbut-1-ene (tamoxifen), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
16. A method to decrease the effects of vasoconstrictors in pathologic tissues and not in non-pathologic tissues in a patient with pathologic tissues, and who is in need of such decrease, comprising administering a pharmaceutically-effective amount of a CLC3 blocker, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

17. A method of claim 16, wherein the CLC3 blocker is a compound of Formula I



[Formula I]

wherein

either  $R^4$  is H or a lower alkyl radical and  $R^5$  is a lower alkyl radical, or  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  are joined together with the adjacent nitrogen atom to form a heterocyclic radical;

$R^6$  is H or a lower alkyl radical;

$R^7$  is H, halo, OH, a lower alkyl radical, or is a buta-1,3-dienyl radical which together with the adjacent benzene ring forms a naphthyl radical;

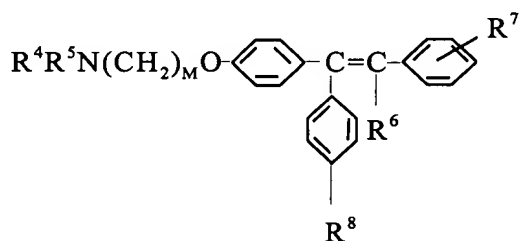
$R^8$  is H or OH; and

$n$  is 2;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.



18. A method of claim 17, wherein the compound administered is 1-p- $\beta$ -dimethylaminoethoxyphenyl-trans-1,2-diphenylbut-1-ene (tamoxifen), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
19. A method to stabilize blood pressure in patients with endothelium-compromised vascular smooth muscle, and who are in need of such stabilization, comprising administering a pharmaceutically-effective amount of a CLC3 blocker, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
20. A method of claim 19, wherein the CLC3 blocker is a compound of Formula I



[Formula I]

wherein

either  $\text{R}^4$  is H or a lower alkyl radical and  $\text{R}^5$  is a lower alkyl radical, or  $\text{R}^4$  and  $\text{R}^5$  are joined together with the adjacent nitrogen atom to form a heterocyclic radical;

